## 17.201

However, it does not preclude the use of options in those contracts.

[61 FR 41469, Aug. 8, 1996]

## 17.201 Definition.

Option means a unilateral right in a contract by which, for a specified time, the Government may elect to purchase additional supplies or services called for by the contract, or may elect to extend the term of the contract.

## 17.202 Use of options.

- (a) Subject to the limitations of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, for both sealed bidding and contracting by negotiation, the contracting officer may include options in contracts when it is in the Government's interest. When using sealed bidding, the contracting officer shall make a written determination that there is a reasonable likelihood that the options will be exercised before including the provision at 52.217–5, Evaluation of Options, in the solicitation. (See 17.207(f) with regard to the exercise of options.)
- (b) Inclusion of an option is normally not in the Government's interest when, in the judgment of the contracting officer—
- (1) The foreseeable requirements involve—
- (i) Minimum economic quantities (*i.e.*, quantities large enough to permit the recovery of startup costs and production of the required supplies at a reasonable price); and

(ii) Delivery requirements far enough into the future to permit competitive acquisition, production, and delivery.

- (2) An indefinite quantity or requirements contract would be more appropriate than a contract with options. However, this does not preclude the use of an indefinite quantity contract or requirements contract with options.
- (c) The contracting officer shall not employ options if—
- (i) The contractor will incur undue risks; e.g., the price or availability of necessary materials or labor is not reasonably foreseeable;
- (2) Market prices for the supplies or services involved are likely to change substantially; or
- (3) The option represents known firm requirements for which funds are available unless (i) the basic quantity is a

learning or testing quantity and (ii) competition for the option is impracticable once the initial contract is awarded.

(d) In recognition of (1) the Government's need in certain service contracts for continuity of operations and (2) the potential cost of disrupted support, options may be included in service contracts if there is an anticipated need for a similar service beyond the first contract period.

[48 FR 42231, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 53 FR 17858, May 18, 1988; 56 FR 15150, Apr. 15, 1991; 60 FR 42656, Aug. 16, 1995]

## 17.203 Solicitations.

- (a) Solicitations shall include appropriate option provisions and clauses when resulting contracts will provide for the exercise of options (see 17.208).
- (b) Solicitations containing option provisions shall state the basis of evaluation, either exclusive or inclusive of the option and, when appropriate, shall inform offerors that it is anticipated that the Government may exercise the option at time of award.
- (c) Solicitations normally should allow option quantities to be offered without limitation as to price, and there shall be no limitation as to price if the option quantity is to be considered in the evaluation for award (see 17.206).
- (d) Solicitations that allow the offer of options at unit prices which differ from the unit prices for the basic requirement shall state that offerors may offer varying prices for options, depending on the quantities actually ordered and the dates when ordered.
- (e) If it is anticipated that the Government may exercise an option at the time of award and if the condition specified in paragraph (d) above applies, solicitations shall specify the price at which the Government will evaluate the option (highest option price offered or option price for specified requirements).
- (f) Solicitations may, in unusual circumstances, require that options be offered at prices no higher than those for the initial requirement; e.g., when (1) the option cannot be evaluated under 17.206, or (2) future competition for the option is impracticable.